FIVE CENTS

# The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 12, 1915

*Drawn by Nina E. Allender.*

## Denmark Strengthens Women in Time of War

Vol. III JUNE 12, 1915 No. 24

# The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Art Editor . . . . MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER
Chairman Circulation Department, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

*Domestic*.....$1.00
*Foreign*.....$1.50
*Single Copies*.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
National Capital Press, Inc., Washington

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

# Notes of the Week

## Danish Women Enfranchised

ON SATURDAY, June 5, the Danish Parliament unanimously passed the new constitution, conferring suffrage on women. The King signed the constitution the same afternoon.

## New Jersey Letter Carriers Indorse Suffrage

WOMAN suffrage for New Jersey was unanimously indorsed by the New Jersey Letter Carrier Association, at their convention held in the East Orange High School Auditorium on Memorial Day.

## Straw Ballots in New York Favor Suffrage

MRS. HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH declares the outlook for suffrage very hopeful in New York. Mrs. Blatch, who has just returned from an up-State campaign, says that in the many men's organizations before which she spoke the men took votes on the subject of their own accord, which frequently showed a large majority in favor of the women.

## Women's Trade Union League to Meet in New York

THE National Women's Trade Union League of America will hold its fifth bi-annual convention in New York next week, at the headquarters of the New York League. The delegates to the convention will be a group of women representing about thirty trades, who are trying to work out the problem of maintaining the rights of working women under the conditions of industry today. The slogan of the Trade Union convention is to be "A Living Wage; an Eight Hour Day; Safe and Sanitary Workshops; Organization for Progress; Votes for Protection."

## Parties and Legislation

MR. OLIVER W. STEWART, chairman of the National Prohibition Party, announced last Monday, May 31, a great mass meeting in the Carnegie Hall, New York, as the slogan of the Prohibition campaign: "Whenever a politician or an executive officer, or a political party prefers the liquor traffic above the public morals, such men must be set aside and such parties abandoned."

The Prohibition party evidently recognizes the power which executive officers and political parties have over legislation today.

## South Americans See Woman Suffrage in Action

THE first exhibit shown the visiting South American delegates to the Pan-American conference in Chicago on their way to the West was a glimpse of woman suffrage in actual operation. The women were voting on the question of a local bond issue and the election of a number of judges; this greatly interested the visiting South Americans, who were seeing women cast their ballots for the first time.

## Japanese Women in Politics

A DISPATCH of May 30 from Tokio, in the York Times says:

The Chinese crisis has been followed by serious internal political dissensions in Japan. Nightly meetings are being held by the Opposition Party to incite the public against the Ministry. One held last evening was broken up by students from Waseda University, of which Foreign Minister Okuma is president.

Attacks upon the Ministry continue in the Diet, the sessions of which are attended by large crowds, *including many women who are conducting a feminist propaganda.*

The headline of the *Times* story runs—"Women complicate the situation with feminist propaganda."

Strange that whenever women demand some share in settling great national questions, directly and seriously affecting them, they are told that they are "complicating the situation."

## Wages for Children's War Work

A WHITE PAPER issued by the English Board of Education gives the following figures for one typical county respecting wages paid English children who have been exempted from school to work, since the beginning of the war: "Two at six shillings; one at five shillings, six pence; six at four shillings; one at three shillings and meals; one lodged and boarded, no pay; three at nil—working for parents."

If the work of these children under fourteen is worth no more than that, there is no possible justification for taking them from school to perform it. But if they were made to do the work of adults, it forms the strongest possible indictment against the Board of Education for allowing such exemptions, while adult labor, male and female, was in the market.

Child labor is an international evil, greater than war—women need political power to put a stop to it.

## Votes for Soldiers

THE *Irish Citizen* says in its issue of May 29: "Even in time of war men do not forget the importance of the franchise, though they are apt to tell mere women not to bother about citizenship ('while the war is on'). The following facts need no comment: A New Zealand Act provides that every member of the Expeditionary force serving in the present war shall vote at the next general election. A Canadian act confers a similar boon on Canadian soldiers over twenty-one, and ballot-boxes are actually being sent to the front for the use of the Canadian troops. A Queensland act recently passed, enables a voter to appoint another to act as proxy for him while on the active service. Even Wait and See Asquith has promised to consider giving the vote to all sailors and soldiers, irrespective of other qualification.

"And meanwhile, with all this legislation for the benefit of the soldiers, what about those who make the legislators and produce the soldiers?"

## British Wives of Aliens

THE effects of the new order for the internment of aliens has fallen heavily upon those British-born wives of German husbands, who, according to the Aliens Act, which voteless women tried in vain to get amended before it passed into law last summer, are German women in the eyes of the law. . . .

A woman correspondent in the London *Times* reports that a distinguished English woman archaeologist can get no work because she has a German name, and the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells of an English wife of a German who had to "cross the Channel several times before a door on either side" was open to her.

A woman's loss of nationality on marriage with a foreigner would not continue if women had political power in their own country.

## What Does "National" Mean?

VOTES FOR WOMEN, in its issue of May 28, quotes from the *Manchester Guardian*, "For the period of the war there is what is called a 'National Cabinet' in England, which is composed of all political parties in the state, whose task it will be to so organize our armament and supply industries that when every man and woman who is able to render service has been assigned his or her task . . . we may begin to think we are doing our duty as a nation."

The women's paper comments: "These are fine words. The conception of a government representing every section of the people whose fate is in its hands . . . is a very fine conception. . . . But . . . has this new government any claim to be called 'National'? . . . If in time of peace we have insisted that no government can be representative that excludes all women from a voice in its election, in war time our argument, far from losing any of its force, is strengthened tenfold. . . . Mr. Asquith has not formed a national cabinet; he has merely formed a non-party cabinet. . . . If he really wishes to stand at the head of a great national cabinet, he must also acknowledge the status of women in the political world; and the first step of the new coalition should be to make itself responsible to women as well as to men by removing the sex disability in politics."

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

# MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY TO WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, addressing a distinguished audience of women at Portland, Ore., made a stirring appeal to the "fortunate free women of the West" to give their powerful help to the national movement for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Kelley pictured the lives of the women and children at work in factories, and asked that the power to help them be put in the hands of women without delay.

In proof of the immense difficulty and slowness of State by State work for suffrage, Mrs. Kelley said in part: "I come from a State where women have been trying to get suffrage for sixty-seven years. I am an old woman, a grandmother; and they were at it years before I was born. My grandfather's sister was working for suffrage; and we have not got it.

"Of course, I have not talked sixty-seven years, but I have talked an unconscionable number of years in that time. That is one reason I am so unspeakably thankful to the young women of the Congressional Union, that by their fresh attack on this old theme they give us something to talk about. * * *

"I must tell you of the experiences of Miss Lavinia Dock, a nurse who works among the poor of New York City, a philanthropic woman of culture and education, who resigned her position to do the "spade-work" of suffrage, getting up petitions. She went among the naturalized aliens—among those who had come out of the steerage. She went first to a Russian immigrant whose life she had saved. She asked him to sign her petition; but he said that women did not know enough to vote.

"Miss Dock told me she almost bit her tongue in two to keep from saying, 'Oh, why didn't I let you die?'

"Then she asked Sambo, a colored brother who worked for this Russian merchant; she hoped to shame his master. But the negro said, 'No, Miss Dock, I won't sign no petition. Women know too much already.'

"That is what it signifies to our women to get suffrage by the State method. It is no saving of time, this working State by State.

"In New York we have to print our literature in eighteen different languages. There must be street banners in Chinese, Japanese, Roumanian, and so on. This costs money, and women are not wealthy.

"In some of the States, if suffrage does not carry, you cannot bring the matter again before the State legislature for six or eight years. The State by State method is just a series of jerks—but Congress is always with us. * * *

"I was not old enough to be getting ready for college when my father began to introduce in Congress, at the request of Miss Anthony, a bill for the enfranchisement of women. There was never a doubt in his mind that that was the very way to get suffrage. It never occurred to him as an actual thing that my mother and I would have to offer a petition to people for our enfranchisement and ask them kindly to sign it. So instead of its seeming to me a revolutionary method to enfranchise all women by national amendment, it seems to me as though the train had just got back to the track where it was when I was a child.

"Now the Congressional Union has done a great deal. They forced a vote last January—an unheard of and 'impossible' thing. * * *

"We hold those responsible who have the power to confer suffrage upon us. We shall not leave any of them alone. We are sick at heart. We mean to

**Mrs. Florence Kelley**

*General Secretary to the National Consumers' League*

ask what my father asked Congress to do back in the sixties and eighties—ask Congress to submit an amendment to the States to be voted upon by their legislatures.

"There is one stumbling block in the minds of many people as to the campaign methods of the Congressional Union, and that is, their having asked women in these Western States to vote against the party in power.

"This seemed to me at first to be unreasonable. Last year I closed up my house two months early and went to the convention of the Congressional Union at Marble House, in Newport, to try to convert them from their plan. I was fortified with all kinds of argument. But I was myself converted.

"Is the Democratic party entitled to your continued support if the individual members endorse a right principle, when the party as a whole opposes it?

"It is true that there are a great number of men in the Democratic party who are for woman suffrage. One has to realize, however, that the Democrats in the last year were a passive cog in an active machine. If individual representatives, by their presence, keep in power the party, the active machine that blocks justice—then we cannot with any good conscience give them our support. Because individual men do their duty, do the thing they ought to do, though we feel grateful to them, we do not feel that they own our vote. We do not feel that a vote should be used to pay a debt of gratitude, but should be used in the way that will bring about the most constructive legislation. Constructive legislation is more important than any individual man or party.

"We of the Congressional Union are working against interminable years of insult. You women of the West have this privilege for which we are struggling, and we with our money, literature, and speakers helped you gain that privilege. Now, we in the far East come to you with outstretched hands pleading help. We beg of those who have power and intelligence. We have come to our sister women to beg that they will help us."

Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, at whose home the meeting was held, said: "We can begin to help now. Before the Congressional Union is again confronted with the question of opposing or supporting any party, the Sixty-Fourth Congress must pass by. There is time enough for any party to repent. It is the business of the voting women of the West to effect this conversion, and see to it that the Democratic party turns face about, and writes the emancipation of women into the pages of its history."

## Suffragists and the President

### Miss Lavinia Dock on the President in New York

IN ANSWER to a letter warning her of the disastrous results that might result from "heckling" (that is, sending deputations to) President Wilson, Miss Lavinia Dock, a New York member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, writes in part as follows:

It seems to me that at a time when men are performing as they are, with every kind of violence, it is queer, indeed, that it should be considered unseemly for women to try to urge their claims on the President, who is, after all, the head of the country and the promoter of public opinion. I hold that it is right and timely for women's protests to be heard on all sides and on every occasion; and that men will really respect them more if they do insist on coming forward. The indignation of suffragists ought rather, I believe, to be turned against the President for insultingly ignoring and evading the two Philadelphia women, who went in a perfectly lady-like manner and waited submissively for two whole days to see him. But not one paper criticized him for that shabby insult.

And what is the great burden of the President? Isn't it the fear of what men are going to do? Why then must women be so considerate of him?

It seems to me ignominious for suffragists to apologize to the President and to write letters to the papers reprobating so simple and justifiable an incident. They ought to take a more spirited stand and declare their own impatience and resentment at being so brushed aside, so absurdly lectured by editors.

I honestly think that these people who pretend to be changed in their opinion—"I was going to vote for you, but now I won't"—do not deserve to be taken seriously. It is too puerile an attitude. We might all be angels and it would not avail anything with them. Wasn't this whole thing proved at the time of the Civil War, when the women meekly put aside their own demands?

Those people who want to, can always find reasons. There is really nothing any group of women can do, but offends somebody. The fact that Chicago women voted for Republicans has alienated many Democrats here. The fact that some Western States are Democratic sets many of our Republicans against us. Every new dry county anywhere loses us some votes here. Two women selling their votes somewhere make a lot of fainthearts. Are we to be anxious over these things? I think not. The action of the Congressional Union is like a toothpick among telegraph poles in comparison.

I am sure you have magnified the critics a thousandfold. I believe the immense, nation-wide stimulus and pace-setting of the Congressional Union far outweighs individual offense to decorous persons.

I am

Yours sincerely,

*Lavinia Dock.*

Five Kinds
Ten Cents
Half
Pound

**CORBY CAKE IS READY TO SERVE**

IT GOES TO YOUR DEALER FRESH FROM OUR OVENS THREE TIMES DAILY

Rich and Dainty, and Like Corby Bread—ABSOLUTELY PURE

Raisin
Plain
Chocolate
Lady
Marble

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

OFFICERS

**Chairman Finance Committee,**
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.
**Chairman Committee of 100 for Maintenance of National Headquarters,**
Mrs. William Kent.
**Chairman Committee on Organizing Woman Voters' Convention,**
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
**Chairman Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund,**
Miss Isabella Mott.
**Chairman Committee on Plays and Pageants,**
Miss Hazel MacKaye.
**Legislative Chairman,**
Miss Lucy Burns.
**Press Chairman,**
Miss Vivian Pierce.

# Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, N. Y.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson, Ohio
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Col.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Miss Mary McDowell, Ill.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho.
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

## The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein)*, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

### HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

**Drafted**

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

**First Introduced**

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

**Reported from Committee,**

**In the Senate,**

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

**In the House,**

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

**Voted Upon**

**In the Senate,**

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

**In the House,**

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

## Denmark Enfranchised

IT IS very illuminating to women working for suffrage in America to note that the Danish government, encompassed as it is with the alarms of war, has bestowed upon women the right of self-government.

No action could be more timely and beautiful than this. When danger is menacing Denmark, and the lives and livelihood of Danish men and women imperiled, it is a far-seeing act on the part of those in authority to give women the right to help decide what course the country shall follow and how their own every-day needs may be best safeguarded.

How poor in comparison is the attitude of those who say that our American Government cannot consider the plea of American women for enfranchisement, because they have "important responsibilities to bear!"

When the Danish people can make a step toward a better and fairer form of government in the midst of dangers from without, why cannot we—who are a stronger and richer people, and further removed from the scene of war?

If American men cannot realize the beauty and wisdom of placing in the hands of women the right to share in the decision of the momentous events which threaten us, American women should make their demand for enfranchisement clear and insistent.

## The President Again Changes His Mind

SUFFRAGISTS are constantly being told by men that it is highly improper to approach the President of the United States on the question of self-government for women because he has already told them what he thinks of it.

This theory does a great injustice to the President of the United States. Again and again he has shown under pressure of facts that he is quite able to change his mind and start off on an entirely new line of action.

During the past week the President has made a radical change of front on the Mexican problem. On January 8, the President defended in the most unqualified fashion his policy of "watchful waiting" as a solution of the Mexican situation. "I hold it as a fundamental principle," he said, "and so do you, that every people has a right to determine its own form of government. * * *

"It is none of my business and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours how they go about the business. The country is theirs, the government is theirs, and the liberty, if they can get it—and God speed them in getting it—is theirs; and so far as my influence goes, while I am President nobody shall interfere with it. . . .

"Haven't European nations taken as long as they wanted and spilt as much blood as they pleased in settling their affair? Shall we deny that to Mexico because she is weak?"

On June 2, Mr. Wilson issued a warning to the Mexican leaders which read: "For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. . . . Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical problems than she was when the revolution was first kindled. . . .

"In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. . . .

"I, therefore, publicly and very solemnly call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this government will be constrained to decide what means shall be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

It is a very significant fact that these changes of opinion were brought about not by argument, which might have intensified the President's original conviction, but by the pressure of practical necessity.

The business of suffragists is to show the President that the policies he has nearest at heart will be forwarded, and not hampered, if he allows the Federal amendment, enfranchising women, free passage in Congress.

## Mr. Bryan Resigns

THE resignation of Secretary Bryan shows us how politicians act on a question they consider to be of first-rate importance. If they cannot support the policy of their administration, they resign from it.

We were told in the last Congress, when the Democratic party went so flatly on record against national woman suffrage, that many of the individual Democrats in the party believed most firmly in woman suffrage, and were fully entitled to the support of suffragists, party or no party.

If they had believed woman suffrage was a matter of first-rate importance, they would not have belonged to a party which so openly went on record against it. If they put their party above woman suffrage, they certainly had no claim to the support of suffragists.

# California Convention of the Congressional Union

**International Meeting of Women Voters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition**

*From left to right: Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, Michigan; Miss Gail Laughlin, Colorado; Miss Dorothy Morrell, Wyoming; Mrs. Ida Hansen, Sweden; Miss Savage, Utah; Mrs. Robert Lee Nourse, Idaho; Rouva Mayi Maki, Finland; Mrs. Mary E. Hart, Alaska; Aruksok, Alaska; Kar-Kar-Utch, Alaska; Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, California; Mrs. Chen Chi, China; Miss Wo, China; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, California; Miss Frances Joliffe, California.*

THE first California conference of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was held in San Francisco June 1 and 2, and proved one of the most significant suffrage conventions ever held in the State. Every part of the State and every political party was represented at the gathering. Among the group of representative women, there was a unity of feeling which made it certain that the State that in 1911 enfranchised its women, four years afterward has awakened to the necessity for freeing the women of the nation.

"The women of California are not free until the women of all States are free," Miss Gail Laughlin, one of California's leaders, said at this conference. It was this statement that struck the keynote of the two-days' session—healed the smaller differences of partisan politics, and made it certain that, under the banner of the Congressional Union, the women of California will work actively for the suffrage amendment all over the State.

Mrs. William Kent, in discussing the policies of the Union, and referring to the fact that the Congressional Union had been called "militant," said: "We have had the virtue of patience and self-denial urged upon us so long that women have almost forgotten that the virtues of courage and independence are just as necessary to women as to men—since they are the mothers of men. Women in the past at times of so-called national crises have always been willing to give way and be silent in the demand that justice be done. A time of crisis is the very time they should urge their claim, since it is at that time they are necessary to the State.

"The abolitionists, even, at the time the slaves were freed, urged this 'patience' upon women. 'This is the Negro's hour,' their said. And the negro was enfranchised through Constitutional amendment. 'Without regard for race, color or previous condition of servitude'—no mention of sex. And those same enfranchised negroes that American women helped to free, waiving their own claim, have voted against American women. We have been too patient.

"Some women, too, resent our 'demanding' a Constitutional amendment. They say it is no use to demand a thing you have no power to take. But to me the word 'demand' has a deeper significance; it simply means that we stand for our right of equality with all our being. Do you think that Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Mrs. Lowenburg would have been criticized for asking the President to receive a deputation of suffragists representing thousands of American women if those women had been men? Did you ever hear of a large deputation of **voters** being disregarded by officials? That same week the President went from Washington to Philadelphia to address 4,000 newly naturalized foreigners, men who are this year to vote as to whether those American women, the most representative in Philadelphia, shall vote."

In outlining the plans of the great convention of voting women which is to be held at the Exposition in September, Mrs. Kent pointed out that the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was not opposing the Democratic party. "On the contrary, we are trying at the present time to make them see their opportunity. The Sixty-fourth Congress is already elected, with the Democratic party still holding the balance of power. We are looking to these representatives to recognize that it lies with their party to enfranchise one-half of the population of this country which has not received justice."

During the first business session of the convention it was decided by the unanimous vote of the members to address communications asking support for the suffrage amendment to all representatives and both Senators from California. A telegram was also sent to President Wilson during the morning session announcing the formal organization of the Congressional Union in California, and asking his support. This telegram read as follows:

"The California Branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in convention assembled, with women voters of all parties present, earnestly asks that you urge upon your party in Congress the wisdom and the justice of submitting to the parties of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing to women the right of suffrage. (*Signed*) Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman."

The officers elected in California for the coming year are Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland, who has served as chairman pro tem for the past three months; Mrs. Henry Sahlein, of San Francisco, secretary; and Dr. Mary Sperry, of San Francisco, treasurer.

During the dramatic afternoon session of the conference many men and women listened to accounts of the work of the Union in Washington by Mrs. William Kent and of the history of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment by Miss Gail Laughlin. Mrs. Florence Kelley, national secretary of the Consumers' League, appealed to the women of the West for aid in the battle of Eastern women for suffrage. "I come from a State in which women have been trying to get suffrage for sixty-seven years," she said. "We are forced to come to you women of California and ask you to stand behind us; and we are thankful that California has reenlisted for suffrage. Women in California have talked to me about the ease with which they won suffrage and praised their men folk. I would like to say there was nothing the matter with my father. He was a suffragist. There is nothing the matter with our men in the State of New York. Our trouble is with the steerage. They inundate our shores year after year. We slowly assimilate and convert; but each year there is the same work to do over—the same battle with ignorance and foreign ideas of freedom and the 'place of women.'" Mrs. Kelley told of the women who worked on the New York suffrage petition, of instance after instance of the humiliation they were put to by the naturalized foreign residents and all those welcomed to citizenship by this country which denies justice to American women.

She dramatically told of the Philadelphia deputation on the President's trip to that city when he welcomed a great army of naturalized immigrants and denied a hearing to cultured broad-minded

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

American women. "There are some of our men," she commented, "the mechanics of whose minds we do not understand. George Washington, you may remember, in Woodrow Wilson's history of the United States, had no mother."

Mrs. Kelly told of the battle women, themselves sworn to enforce the law, have to fight if they are without ballots; and went into her experiences as a voteless citizen of Illinois, when she was a factory inspector there. "Eastern women have been degraded by sixty-eight years of beggary," she finally declared. "They have begged of the steerage; they have begged of politicians; now they find it possible to come West and ask the cooperation of their own sisters. But I come to you with a nobler argument when I ask you to support the work of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Do not do it for us, even though we have borne the rigor and the heat of the day in the long fight for enfranchisement. Do it for the children of the future; let them come into a noble heritage through us."

Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, of Los Angeles, a member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, talked on the responsibility of California to the women of the East, and pointed out that the whole lesson of not only California's own campaign for suffrage, but all that had followed taught the lesson of solidarity to women. Not until women stand together for other women as a unit, refusing to endorse men or parties who oppose equal suffrage can women win, pointed out Mrs. Edson.

The climax of the California conference came the final day when, at the Inside Inn Ballroom of the Exposition, the representatives of the nine enfranchised States and eleven enfranchised nations, with the Territory of Alaska, met on the same platform, and told what freedom for women had accomplished for their States and nations. Many of the women representatives wore the costume of their native land, and the effect was one of unique brilliancy and charm. The great ballroom was decorated with the purple, white and gold banners of the Union and masses of golden acacia. The great stage on which the unusual company sat was backed by a great tri-colored banner bearing the demand of women for a constitutional amendment.

Many of the speakers made touching pleas for the women of their country. Mayi Maki, a fair-haired Finnish girl in the striking peasant costume of her native land, made a deep impression when she said: "Freedom not only for women, but for men, in my country was brought about by the general strike that you in this country may remember. Men and women went out together to fight for their freedom. It is for women all over the world to make the same sacrifice for their convictions. When they do there will be no more distressing tragic wars, no more wretched children and hungry homes."

Mrs. Chen Chi, the wife of the Chinese Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a fragile, delicate little woman, as unreal as a bit of Chinese porcelain, spoke of the freedom of education that had grown out of the declaration of the republic in her own country. She told of the noble past of her country-women, how there had even been warriors among them, and predicted a time when the myriads of voteless women in China, at present uneducated, may yet find freedom through the ballot.

The foreign speakers were: New Zealand, Mr. Edmund Clifton, commissioner for New Zealand; Mr. J. A. Robertson, commissioner from Queensland; The Isle of Man, Mrs. Hemingway Hunt; Finland, Rouva Mayi Maki; Norway, Countess Giannini (Dr. Marthe Thorwick); Iceland, Mr. John Holme; China, Mrs. Chen Chi; Denmark, Mrs. A. B. Holm.

The Suffrage States were represented by Miss Dorothy Morrell for Wyoming; Miss Gail Laughlin, for Colorado; Mrs. V. H. Pease, for Utah; Mrs. Robert Lee Nourse, for Idaho; Mrs. T. M. Reed, for Washington; Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, for California; Mrs. Thomas Hailey, for Oregon; Mrs. L. C. Hughes, for Arizona; Mrs. Effie Hyatt Van Tuyl, for Kansas; Mrs. Grace Fiske Billing, for Montana; and Miss Anne Martin, for Nevada. A telegram was read for Miss Martin, who was unable to leave Reno because of illness.

The Territory of Alaska was uniquely represented by Mrs. Mary E. Hart, accompanied by two of her northern protegées, a Point Barrow Esquimau girl, who told of the unique customs of her tribe in regard to women; and a South Alaska Indian woman. Mrs. Hart claimed that the Northern Territory was the only government that had given women equal rights with men without their asking for them. "When Alaska comes into the Union," she said, "It will be born a free State for both men and women."

Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, President of the Woman's Board of the Eyposition, presided at the international meeting.

# Working for the Anthony Amendment

A LONG step has been taken toward organizing in the various States branches of the Congressional Union formed to concentrate on obtaining the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the 64th Congress.

On March 31 of this year members of the Congressional Union, gathered in convention in New York City, planned to assemble in every State, while Congress was adjourned, active groups of suffrage workers who would unite in demanding, as soon as Congress reassembled, the immediate passage of the Federal amendment, enfranchising women.

For this purpose it was decided to hold a convention in every State in the Union before December 6, to explain the economy and directness of Federal work, and to assemble and organize the suffrage forces behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Already, in little over two months, activities have been started in over half of the States.

Conventions have been held, officers selected, and a plan of practical work laid down in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware, California, Connecticut, and Virginia.

In other States work is going rapidly forward.

In Minnesota, a meeting was held on June 2, when Miss Alice Paul addressed over a hundred of the leading suffragists of the State in the Grey Room of Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, on the work of the Congressional Union for the national suffrage amendment.

The meeting aroused a splendid enthusiasm. Over a thousand dollars was pledged and the support of many active suffrage workers enlisted for the national amendment work. A luncheon was arranged for Miss Paul by Mrs. Alden H. Potter, giving the people of Minneapolis an opportunity to meet her personally. "All were greatly impressed," writes Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, "by her sincere enthusiasm and indomitable personality."

Later on the same day groups of business and professional women were entertained at a tea given by Mrs. Gertrude Hunter in honor of Miss Paul. Many other affairs were arranged during the week of her stay in the Twin Cities. On June 3 Miss Paul addressed a general meeting of the suffrage workers in St. Paul, and held conferences with Mrs. W. E. Bramhall, organizer and chairman of the 4th District Congressional Union, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, and other prominent suffragists of St. Paul.

A convention in Minnesota will be called at the end of June.

In Ohio, a convention will be arranged at Columbus for June 17 and 18 by Mrs. Julius F. Stone, a former member of the Board of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

The New Mexico convention will be organized by Mrs. Jose Chaves, of Belen, assisted by Miss Mary Church, one of the leading women of her State. The convention has been set for July 16 and 17.

In Wisconsin plans for a convention are being made by Miss Harriet F. Bain, president of the Kenosha County Woman Suffrage Association; in Nebraska, Mrs. W. E. Hardy, treasurer of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association; in Michigan, Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, member of the Board of the Wayne County (Michigan) Woman Suffrage Association; in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, who is a director of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association; in Maine, Mrs. Florence E. Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League; in Illinois, Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker, and in Minnesota, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, member of the Board of the Minnesota State Woman Suffrage Association.

In the campaign states, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, no convention will be held till after the vote has been taken on the State suffrage amendments pending in those States.

In the suffrage states the work of the Congressional Union will be very active. Miss Doris Stevens will organize a Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16, under the general direction of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, assisted by Mrs. William Kent, of California, wife of Congressman Kent, Dr. Cora Smith King, treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters; Mrs. S. B. M. Young, of Montana, wife of Gen. Young, Mrs. Preston Satherwhite, of New York, and the California officers of the Congressional Union, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, chairman; Mrs. Henry Sahlein, secretary, and Dr. Mary Sperry, treasurer.

Colorado will be organized by Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Margaret Kessler, of Denver, who has already established a thriving organization in that State.

Miss Virginia Arnold, now in charge of active headquarters in Portland, Ore., will arrange for the Oregon convention of the Congressional Union.

In Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas arrangements for conventions of representative women will be set on foot by Mrs. E. C. Thompson, of Kansas, and Miss Isabella Mott, of New York, who have promised to visit these States.

During the summer a train of delegations will see every member of Congress so that not one may remain uninformed of the strength of the sentiment in his district for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Deputations have already waited upon Representatives Linthicum, Coady and Talbott, of Maryland; and Miller, of Delaware; Senator O'Gorman and Representative Husted, of New York.

# National Committee of One Hundred

MRS. STEVENS MASON, of Detroit, has joined Mrs. Kent's Committee of One Hundred, which has for its object the maintenance of the national headquarters of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Mason belongs to a distinguished family of suffragists; she is a sister of Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League of Maryland.

# CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

## California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

PREPARATIONS for the California conference which was held this week at the Civic Auditorium and at the Inside Inn, have occupied all the available time of the San Francisco members of the Congressional Union. Among the new members who joined the Union this week were Mrs. Lilian J. Martin, a professor of Stanford University; Miss Jean Rittenhouse, of San Diego, Cal., who is to help organize in the South; Miss Luella Twining, a labor organizer; Mr. Twain Michelson, attorney, who led California's first recall fight two years ago, and Miss Anna M. Reed, author.

The National Conference for the Promotion of Permanent Peace takes place at the exposition this week. I have been asked to speak for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at their final meeting. Bunker Hill Day at the exposition will be specially celebrated by the Union; the Massachusetts exhibit, consisting of a replica of Bunker Hill Monument, will be dedicated that day in our booth, with a reception following. This celebration is in the hands of Miss Julia George, a member of the Union from Massachusetts.

*Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

## Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth Street, Denver.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler.*

OUR membership list has had a steady growth, owing to the numerous parlor meetings we have been able to hold in different parts of the city. There are always from twenty to thirty present at these meetings, and on the average of ten meetings a week; this enables us to reach a great number of people.

Last week I addressed over thirty of the different labor bodies of the city, and was well received in them all. This, I think, counts as a great victory for suffrage, for it is the rule of these bodies to allow no one but members to speak in their meetings. I have also received the endorsement of the official body of all the organizations, and think I will not have any trouble in getting before them all. On Tuesday evening I was invited to speak at the Masonic Temple. There were over 500 people present, and a number of members secured and SUFFRAGISTS sold.

*Margaret W. Kessler.*

## District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

THE officers of the District of Columbia branch of the Congressional Union are arranging a precinct map of the District of Columbia and will appoint chairmen who will organize the different precincts during the summer.

At present a committee is at work arranging for a very delightful moonlight excursion down the Potomac for the evening of June 22. The boat will leave the wharf at 7 o'clock, returning at about 11. Tickets can be obtained at 1420 F Street at 35 cents.

*Marie Moore Forrest.*

## Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*

AT THE regular Tuesday night meeting of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union, a plan of campaign was decided on for the 6th Congressional District. It was decided to ask the Hon. David J. Lewis to receive a delegation of members of the Congressional Union in Cumberland, Allegany County, on Saturday, July 3.

The tour through the 6th District will begin on Saturday, June 19, at Chevy Chase, Md. The opening meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, chairman of the 6th District. All of the principal cities in the five counties which comprise the 6th Congressional District will be visited.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, chairman of the Finance Committee, will entertain members of the Congressional Union and their friends at a supper and barn dance at her home in Mt. Washington on June 18. During the intermission, Miss Elsie Hill will speak on the economy of gaining suffrage by federal amendment.

On Tuesday evening, June 8, the Suffrage Shop was opened at the headquarters, 105 West Saratoga Street. This is the first time that anything of this kind has been conducted by the suffragists in Baltimore city. The shop is under the management of Mrs. Maxwell Zurndorf, chairman of the Headquarters Committee. It is believed by members of the Union that this will be an effective means of bringing strangers to the headquarters and arousing interest among the general public for federal work.

*Edna S. Latimer.*

## Oregon

Headquarters: 514 *Eilers Building, Portland.*
Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

A GREAT deal of indignation is felt in Oregon over the refusal of President Wilson to consider the request of women in Pennsylvania and New York for an interview during which they might submit to him their reasons for asking national enfranchisement.

Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen, former press chairman of the State Equal Suffrage Association and a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, writes: "It is, in the first place, an indignity that American-born women should have to seek their enfranchisement from aliens. It is deeply humiliating that the President of the United States, who is supposed to represent all the people, non-voting as well as voting, would deem it fitting to devote hours of his time to aliens and not fifteen minutes to American women."

Among those who joined the Union at Mrs. Kelley's meeting were Miss Lyda O'Bryon, an attorney and former treasurer of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Otto Katzky, president of the Lents Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. E. T. Taggart, president of the Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. Harriet H. Heller, of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society; Mrs. Mary H. Zander, president of the Eliot Parent-Teacher Circle; Miss Louise Hunt, assistant librarian of the Public Library; Mrs. George H. Crawford, president of the Llewelyn Parent-Teacher Association, Mrs. Ada F. Elder, artist lecturer; Mrs. A. R. Mattingly, Mrs. C. L. Gesell, Miss Emily Eastman Otis, Mrs. C. A. Merriam, Mrs. E. E. Wood, Mrs. James Sails, and Mrs. Ralph Duniway.

*Virginia Arnold.*

## Pennsylvania

Chairman: *Mrs. Harry Lowenburg,* 1927 *North Broad Street, Philadelphia.*

THE Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Anna Lowenburg, chairman, held a meeting at Hotel Walton on June 2, 1915.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, of the Advisory Council of the Union, and by Mrs. Lowenburg, chairman.

Committees were appointed as follows: Miss Cornelia Greenough, chairman on Membership; Mrs. John Cooke Hirst, chairman of Finance; Mrs. Howard Rattay, chairman of Committee on Music; Miss Martha W. Moore, chairman of Committee for SUFFRAGIST; Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell, chairman of Committee of 100 to raise a fund for the support of the work.

In this committee of one hundred, the following Pennsylvania women are already enrolled: Mrs. H. G. Halligan, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Mrs. Henry Justice, Mrs. E. W. Carter, Mrs. John Cooke Hirst, Miss Ida Katzenstein, and Mrs L. W. Morgan.

*Anna Lowenburg.*

## Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie B. Meredith,* 204 *E. Grace Street, Richmond.*

I WAS told when I came to Virginia that it was not safe to speak of the federal amendment, enfranchising women, above a whisper. Discussion of national action would arouse antagonism and do harm to the suffrage cause. During the past week open-air meetings have been held in Richmond every night at which the main topic of discussion has been woman suffrage by federal action and of the hundreds of people that have listened not one has offered a single objection. On the contrary members have declared that suffrage should be granted to the women of the nation by the nation in the quickest way possible. I always beg of those who believe in the justice of votes for women to speak to Representative Montague, the Congressman from Richmond, or to write to him asking his support of the national amendment. A number of men have promised to do this and have said they would induce their friends to do the same thing.

Last Friday night, Mr. Jesse Duke, of Richmond College, spoke to a large crowd at Fifth and Broad Streets. He told of the vote on woman suffrage in the last session of Congress and predicted that the constantly growing demand all over the country ensured the passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress in the near future.

We never have a sufficient supply of SUFFRAGISTS to satisfy the demand. Miss Mary Day Winn, Miss Elizabeth Winn, Miss Margaret Brindley and Mrs. W. Hill Urquhart have proved themselves remarkably successful "newsies" going around among the crowd, while I, assisted by a kindly police officer, have sold copies from the automobile. (The officer stands guard nightly and at the last meeting confided to us that he had been "completely won over.") Mrs. Charles V. Meredith makes an excellent presiding officer at the meetings and gallantly gathers the crowd for the speakers to talk to. It is splendid to see the crowds growing larger and the interest greater every night.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer addressed a parlor meeting at Highland Springs arranged by Mrs. Percy Reed. Mrs. Latimer gave a thorough explanation of national work that aroused interest and eagerness to attend the Congressional Union Convention in Richmond on June 10.

*Mabel Vernon.*

# Treasurer's Report

**Make All Checks Payable to**
**The Treasurer of the Congressional Union**
**1420 F St., Washington, D. C.**
**This Will Save Much Inconvenience**

## Treasurer's Note

THE Congressional Union is sending to the equal suffrage states four organizers, Miss Mabel Vernon, who will organize a convention in Colorado; Miss Doris Stevens, who will set in motion plans for the great convention of women voters to be held in San Francisco in September; Miss Isabella Mott of New York, and Mrs. E. C. Thompson, of Kansas, who will make a tour through the suffrage states to bring together the leading women in those States in order to consider the present status of the national suffrage movement. This is a big work, absolutely essential to the national enfranchisement of women. Will you not make a generous contribution toward the successful carrying out of these plans?

### Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(*Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

### List of Contributions from June 2 through June 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Edward N. Breitung | $1,000.00 |
| Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr. | 75.00 |
| Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins | 7.00 |
| Mrs. Margaret Wood Kessler, collected | .50 |
| Anonymous | 6.25 |
| Mrs. Edna S. Latimer | 30.00 |
| Mrs. C. Mather | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Frances Goodwin | 1.00 |
| Miss Elizabeth Elder | 1.00 |
| Miss Marjory Soper | 7.50 |
| Dr. Edith Whiting | .25 |
| Mrs. Sophie Rosette | .25 |
| Mrs. Richard Wainwright | 1.00 |
| Miss Lucy Burns | 25.00 |
| Miss Joy Webster | 10.00 |
| Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy | 75.00 |
| Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon | 10.00 |
| Susan B. Anthony Fund—Chestnut Hill and Mt. Airy (Pa.) branch of the Congressional Union | 10.00 |
| Collection | 1.65 |
| Membership fees | 25.00 |
| Total | $ 1,297.40 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 64,826.50 |
| Total through June 7, 1915 | $66,123.90 |

### Kansas Woman Helps Women Voters' Convention

MISS IRIS CALDERHEAD, of Kansas, left New York on June 3 to join Miss Stevens in San Francisco and help in the organization of the Women Voters' Convention.

### A Correction

THE words of President Wilson quoted on page 1 of last week's SUFFRAGIST, were taken from a speech delivered to the Pan-American convention and not at Arlington.

## One Thousand New Subscribers

FROM Tucson, Ariz., Miss Maude Sarrels writes: "THE SUFFRAGIST is causing me to fall in love with the suffrage movement * * * for here are a host of self-reliant, intelligent, earnest women, going about vital affairs in a direct manner, with no frills, and a minimum of friction."

THE SUFFRAGIST is, indeed, a necessary part of the national suffrage movement. Every new subscriber is a big gift to the cause. Will you not secure one in the next seven days?

### Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist."

*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*

JUNE 1 THROUGH JUNE 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Mary Carleton | 1 |
| Miss Vivian Pierce | 6 |
| Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore | 1 |
| Miss Anna P. Thomas | 1 |
| Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler | 1 |
| Mrs. Hazle Buck Ewing | 1 |
| Secured through Mrs. W. T. Burch— | |
| Miss Evelyn Berkman | 1 |
| Mrs. Charles Busch | 2 |
| Mrs. Calvin Austin | 2 |
| Mrs. Jean C. Green | 2 |
| Mrs. Nina E. Allender | 2 |
| Mrs. S. Babcock | 1 |
| Mrs. H. F. Drury | 1 |
| | 22 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 940 |
| Total through June 7 | 962 |

### Denmark Enfranchised

THE enfranchisement of the women of a nation is a thrilling event in the history of the world.

Denmark, in extending self-government to women, has added a noble chapter to its magnificent history.

Last Saturday, June 5, the Parliament of Denmark passed, unanimously, a bill under which Danish women will enter into full citizenship and enjoy the same political rights as the men of their country. The King signed the measure on the same afternoon.

June 5, the day the suffrage bill, by the King's signature, became law, is "Constitution Day" in Denmark—the day on which men have celebrated the winning of their freedom. Henceforward it will be the independence day of the whole nation.

By this bill, Danish women may elect and be elected just as men may.

Since 1906 Danish women have had municipal electoral rights and municipal eligibility; now they will have full electoral rights and full eligibility.

The bill also extends self-government more widely among men. Hitherto representatives to the upper house have been elected under conditions which threw influence overwhelmingly into the hands of the wealthy men of the country.

A cautious proviso in the new measure, which however affects men and women alike, is that no one can vote for the upper house under thirty-five years of age. Both sexes, however, are eligible for election at twenty-five.

The law further provides that men and women are both to be twenty-nine years of age before casting their first vote. In 1920 the voting age will be reduced to twenty-eight, in 1924 to twenty-seven and in 1928 to twenty-six. After this the electoral age will remain stationary at twenty-five.

The action of the Danish King and Parliament last Saturday were only formal steps in the passage of the suffrage bill. The real battle over it was fought in July, 1914, when the entire Conservative membership of the upper house refused to be present in legislative session to consider the measure. The bill had already passed the lower house by the enormous majority of 102 to 6. The action of the Conservatives created a blockade, which was finally overcome by the King, who on the advice of his ministers, dissolved the upper house. An election followed which returned an emphatic majority pledged to support the franchise bill.

Shortly afterwards came the great European war, and all constitutional changes were temporarily set aside; but in the early part of the year a compromise was reached between the Radical ministry and the Conservative party, which resulted in negotiations in March to bring the measure up for action. It passed the Danish Parliament on April 23, but had to be passed again by a new Parliament before becoming law. The bill was so popular in Denmark as to bring about a remarkable election. The lower house was re-elected to a man, without a single opposition candidate being put up. The upper house was also re-elected, and the bill passed this new Parliament unanimously on June 5.


Established 1894
**ALMIRA SWEETEN**
**Real Estate in All Its Branches**
FIRE INSURANCE
207 St. Paul Street — Baltimore, Maryland

Phone Main 8384 — Toilet Articles
**GERTRUDE CLEMENS**
Expert Shampooing and Hairdressing
Room 232 Oxford Building, 726 14th Street N. W.
Manicuring—Hair Work Facial and Scalp Treatment
Open Evenings Until Seven

Telephone Main 673
**Lanman Engraving Co.**
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING — Washington, D. C.

**PHOTO-ENGRAVING**
Of the Better Kind
**The Maurice Joyce Eng. Co.**
EVENING STAR BUILDING

Open 8.30 A. M. — Close 5.30 P. M.
"THE BUSY CORNER"
**S. Kann Sons & Co.**
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
**Blazer Stripe Crepe de Chine Blouse**

Different colors; finished with Priscilla color and cuffs of fine organdy, hemstitched, to match; little black moire ribbon bow. All sizes.
**At $2.25**
(*As Illustrated*)
Waist Store—Second Floor